

Two That Come With Eloquent Introduction From Senator John W. Daniel.

READABLE CHAPTERS HISTORY

The Charge at Gettysburg Described by Men Who Were in the Thick of the Fray.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,-Enclosed are accounts of the of Fickett's Division of high reputation for courage and reliability-the one being Lieutenant-Colonel Rawley W. Martin, then of the Fifty-third Virginia Infantry. Armistead's Erigade, and the Captain John Holmes Smith, of the Lynchburg Home Guard, who after Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood Otey, and Ma-Risque Hutter, were wounded in that battle, commanded the Eleventh Virginia

In 1897 Commander Sylvester Chamberlain, of an Association of United States Naval Veterans, of Buffalo, New York, wrote to Colonel Martin (now Dr. Martin, count the charge and saying:

storied heroism of the old Guard of Napolson. They knew no such ieve, the old First Confederate Army Jorps could have whipped the best two Jorps could have whipped the best two Jorps in Napoleon's army, taken in the lenith of fis fame. Dr. Martin wrote this paper under the ali from a Northern camp commander: Captain John Holmes Smith was with his regiment on the right wing of Pickett's charge under kenner, and struck

charge, under Kemper, and struck Federal line to the right of where ral Armistead made the break. The soldie's of Kemper there took the Federa': entrenchments, and remained about twenty minutes in possession of them. Twice couriers were sent back for reinforcements. Slowly, but surely, the details of this magnificent exploit of war come to light; and the more brilliant does it appear. Slowly, and surely, also do the avidences eather that point toward do the evidences gather that point toward the responsible agents of the fallure that

Respectfully, JNO. W. DANIEL.

Col. Rawley Martin s Account.

Col. Rawley Martin's Account.
Lynethours, Va., August 11, 1807.
Commander Sylvester Chamberlain,
Buffalo, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir.—In the effort to comply
with your request to describe Pickett's
charge at Gettysburg, I may unavoidably
repeat what has often been told before,
as the position of troops, the cannonade,
the advance, and the final disaster are
familiar to all who have the interest
or curiosity to read. My story will be
short, for I shall only attempt to describe what fell under my own observation.

You ask for a description of the "feel-

A SOLIEMN MOMENT.

From this point, I shall confine my description to events connected with Armistead's brigade, with which I served. Soon after the cannonade ceased a courier dashed up to General Armistead, who was pacing up and down in front of the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, his battation of direction (which ment, his battalion of direction (which I commanded in the charge and at the head of which Armistead marched), and gave him the order from General Picket to prepare for the advance. At once the command "Attention, battalion!" rang out clear and distinct. Instantiy every man was on his feet and in his place; the alignment was made with as much coolness and precision as if preparing for dress parade. Then Armistead went up to the color sergeant of the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, and said: Sergeant, are you going to put those colors on the enemy's works to-day?' The gallant fellow replied: "I will try, sir, and if mortal man can do it, it shall be donn." It was done but the said to the said of t and if mortal man can do it, it shall be done." It was done, but not until this brave man, and many others like him had fallen with their faces to the foe; but never once did that banner trail in the dust, for some brave fellow invariably caught it as it was going down, and again hore it aloft, until Armistead saw its fattered folds unfuried on the very crest of Cemetery Ridge.

After this exchange of confidence between the general and the color-bearer.

crest of Cemetery Ridge.

THE ADVANCE.

After this exchange of confidence between the general and the color-beaver.

Armistead commanded: "Right shoulder, shift arms. forward, march!" They stepped out at quick time, in perfect order and alignment—tramp, tramp up to the Emulitaburg road; then the advancing Confederates saw the long line of blue, nearly a mile distant, ready and awaiting their coming. The scene was grand and terrible, and well calculated to demoralize the stoutest heart; but not a step falzered, and an ellow lost the touch of its neighbor, not a face blanched, for those men had determined to do their whole duty, and reckoned not the cost, On they go; at about 1.109 yards the Federal butteries opened fire; the advancing Confederates encounter and sweep before them the Federal skirmish line. Still forward they go; hissing, screaming sholls break in their front, rear, on their flanks, all about them, but the devoted band, with the blue line in their front as their objective point, press forward, keeping step to the music of the battle. The dis-

battle, rushed forward, scaled the wall and cried; "Boys, give them the cold sicel!" By this lime the Federal hosts lapped around both flanks and made a counter advance in their front, and the rehmant of those three little brigades melted away. Armistead himself had fallen mortally wounded under the gus he had captured, while the few who followed him over the fence were either dead or wounded. The charge was over, the sacrifice had been made, but, in the words of a Federal officer; "Banks of heroes they were; they fled not, but amidst that, still continuous and terrible fire they slowly, sullenly recrossed the plain—all that was left of fhem—but few of the five thousand."

WHERE WAS PICKETT?

in the charge. In the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, I saw every man of Company F (Captalia Henry Edmunds, now a distinguished member of the Virginia bar) thrown flat to the farth by the explosion of a shell from Round Top, but every man who was not killed or desperately wounded sprang to his feet, collected himself and moved forward to close the gap made in the regimental front. A soldler from the same regiment was shot on the shin; he stopped in the midst of that terrifice fire, rolled up his trousers' leg, examined his wound, and went forward even to the rock fence. He scapped further injury, and was one of the few who returned to his friends, but so bad was his wound that it was nearly a year before he was fit for duty. When Kemper was riding off, after asking Armistead to move up to his support, Armistead called him, and pointing to his brigade, said: "Did you ever see a more perfect line than that on dress parade?" It was indeed a lance on dress parade?" It was indeed a lance head of steel, whose metal had been tempered in the furnace of conflict. As they were about to enter upon their work, Armistead, as was invariably his custom on going into battle, said: "Men. remember your wives, your mothers, your slaters and your sweethearts." Such an appeal would have made those men assault the remners of the information. sault the ramparts of the infernal re-

sault the ramparts of the infernal regions.

AFTER THE CHARGE.

You ask me to tell how the field looked after the charge, and how the men went back. This Fam unable to do, as I was disabled at Armistead's side a moment after he had fallen and left on the Federal side of the stone fence. I was picked up by the Union forces after their lines were reformed, and I take this occasion to express my grateful recollection of the attention I received on the field, particularly from Colonel Hess, of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania (I thick). If he still lives, I hops yet to have the pleasure of grasping his hand and expressing to him my gratifule for his kindness to me. Only the brave know how to treat a fallen foe.

I cannot close this letter without reference to the Confederate chief, General R. E. Lee. Somebody blundered at Gettysburg, but not Lee. He was too great a master of the art of war to have hurled a handful of men against an army. It has been abundantly shown that the foult lay not with him, but with others.

tions, and is an imperiect attempt to describe the great charge; but I have made the effort to comply with your request because of your very kind and friendly letter, and because there is no reason why those who once were fees should not now be friends. The quarral was not personal, but sectional, and although we tried to destroy each other thirty-odd years ago, there is no reason why we

ther now.
I should be very glad to meet you in Lynchburg if your business or ple ure should ever bring you to Virginia. With great respect.

Yours most truly, RAWLEY W. MARTIN.

Captain John Holmes Smith

Another Good Account. Another Good Account.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 4th and 5th.—

Join Holmes Smith, formerly captain of
Company G (the Home Guard), of
Lynchburg, Va., and part of the Eleventh
Virginia Infantry, Kemper's Brigade,
Pickett's Division, First Corps (Longstreet), C. S., A., commanded that company, and then the regiment for a time
in the battle of Gettysburg. He says as
follows concerning that hattle:

follows concerning that battle:

The Eleventh Virginia Infantry arrived near Gettysburg, marching from Chambersburg on the afternoon of July 20, 1863. We balled in sight of shells bursting in the front.

Very early on the morning of the 3d July we formed in rear of the Confederate artillery near Spurgeon's woods.

artillery near Spurgeon's woods where we lay for many hours. I noticed

regiment of Kemper's Brigade and of Pickett's Division, No notable event occurred in the morning, nor was there any firing of note near us that specially attracted my attention.

SIGNAL GUNS.

About 1 o'clock there was the fire of signal guns, and there were outburts of attillage on both sides. Our attillage on both sides.

artillery on both sides. Our artillery on the immediate front of the regiment, was on the crest of the ridge, and our in-fantry line was from one to 250 yards on

my company for duty that morning. Edward Valentine and two Jennings Edward Valentine and two Jennings brothers (William Jennings) of my company were killed; De Witt Guy, sergeant, was wounded and some of the men---a man new and a man then--were also struck and sent to the rear before we moved forward—I think about ten killed and wounded in that position. Company E, on my right, lost more sergingly than Company E.

LONGSTREET'S PRESENCE Just before the artillery fire ceased leneral Longstreet rode in a walk be-ween the artillery and the infantry, in rout of the regiment toward the lettend disappeared down the line. He was as

Pushed toward the works, running, I may say, almost at top speed, and as we neared the works I could see a good line of battle, thick and substantial, firing heared the works I could see a good line of battle, thick and substantial, firing upon us. When inside of a hundred yards of them I could see first a few and then more and more, and presently, to my surprise and disguist. The whole line break away in flight. When we got to the works, which were a hasty trench and embankment, and not a store wall at the point we struck, our regiment was a mass or ball, all mixed together, without company organization. Some of the Twenty-fourth and Third seemed to be coming with us, and it may be others. Not a man could I see in the enemy's works, but or account of the small timber and the lay of the ground, I could not see very far along the line, either right or left of the position we occupied. There were, as I thought, at the time I viewed the skitation, about three hundred men in the party with me, or maybe less. Adjutent H. V. Harris, of the regimental staff, was there dismounted. Captain Fry, assistant adjutant-general of General Kemper, was also there on foot, with a courier, who was a long-legged, big-footed fellow, whom we called "Big Foot Walker," also, afoot. Captain R. W. Douthat, of Company F. I also noticed, and there were some other regimental officers whom I cannot recall.

BIG FOOT WALKER.

BIG FOOT WALKER.

We thought our work was done, and that the day was over, for the last enemy in sight we had seen disappear over the hill in front; and I expected to see General Lee's army marching up to take possession of the field. As I looked over the work of our advance with this expectation, I could see nothing but dead and wounded men and horses in the field beyond us, and my heart never in my life sank as it did then. It was a grievous disappointment.

Instantly men turned to each other with anxious inquiries what to do, and a number of officers grouped together in consultation. Captain Fry. Captain Douthat, Adjutant Harris and myself, who are above noted, amongst them. No field efficer appeared at this point that I could discover We promptly decided to send a courier for reinforcements, No mounted man was there. "Big Foot Walker" was dispatched on that errand. Fearing some mishap to him, for shots from the artillery on our right, from the enemy sleft, were still sweeping the field, we're in a few moments sent another courier for reinforcements.

Wo we're so anxious to maintain the position we had gained that we watched the two men we had sent to our rear across the field, and saw them both, the one after the other, disappear over the ridge from which we had marched forward.

WALT FOR TWENTY MINUTES.

WAIT FOR TWENTY MINUTES.

Ward.

WAIT FOR TWENTY MINUTES.

Unmolested from the front or on either side, and with nothing to indicate that we would be assalled, we thus remained for fully twenty minutes after Walker had been sent for reinforcements—walted lon after he had disappeared on his mission over the ridge in our rear.

Seeing no sign of coming help, anticipating that we would soon be attacked, and being in no condition of numbers or power to resist any serious assault, we soon concluded—that is, the officers above referred to—to send the men back to our lines, and so ordered.

Lest they might attract the fire of the guns that still kept up a cannonade from the enemy's left, we told the men to scatter as they retired, and they did fall back singly and in small groups, the officers before named retiring also. Only Captain Ro. W. Douthat and myself remained at the works, while the rest of the party we were with retired. I remained at the works, while the rest of the party we were with retired. I remained to dress a wound on my right legt, which was bleeding freely, and Douthat, I suppose, just to be with me. I dropped on the ground under the shade of the timber after the men left, pulled out a towel from my haversnek, cut into surjes and headaged my thigh, through which a builet had passed.

This wound had been received as we approached the enemy's skirmishers on the descending slope, one of them having shot me. I thought at the time I was knocked out, but did not fall, and I said to James R. Kent, sergeant: "Take command of the company; I am shot!" But soon finding I could move my leg and that I could go on, no bones being broken, I went on to the end of the charge.

I didn't henr of Lieutenant-Colonel Otey belig wounded until after the battle was over, though I have since understood it was shortly after the advance commenced. I, the captain of Company G, was the only commissioned officer with the company that day. I' may properly mention an incident of two.

WOUNDED.

Now the battery of the descending slope was advanced. Sergeant James R. Kent, of my company, suddenly plunged forward in a ditch, and I asked of him. "How are you hurt, Kent2" for I knew he was hit. He answered. "Shot through the leg." About the time we sent "Hig Foot Wanton the time we sent "Hig Foot Wanton" back for reinforcements, "Black-eyed Williams," as we called him, a private of my company, cried to me, "Look here. Captain," at the back and showing a cut where a builet had a full mark about its depth in the firsh. Quite a number of the men on the billi top had been struck one way or another and there were many aursing and tying up their wounds. Kent's leg had been fractured—the small bone—and he was captured.

had been fractired—the small bone—and he was captured.

Hefore an advance I went several times to the crest where our artillery was planted, and could see the enemy in our front throwing up dirt on the line which we afterwards took, Just before the cannonade commenced Major James Downing rode along the line of guns in our immediate front, carrying a fias.

PERSONAL.

our immediate front, carrying a flag.

PERSONAL.

I came away from Longstreet's headquarters after spending the night (after
the battle in Captain Blackford's tent)
in a wagon with a long train of wagons
that carried one to Williamsport, leaving
about hoon and traveling through the
next night. Next moving we reached
Williamsport. The town was attacked at
several points but not where I was.
Coptain William Eaffly-or Lieutenant
Early, as he was then—I met at Williamsport as I got out of the wagons, and
asked me to dinner. I told him I couldn't
walk, fee I was sore and 'stiff, and he
went off to get me a horse. But he didn't
return, and I did not see him again, for
just they his guns opened and a lively
skirmish ensued, but soon quieted down.
After remaining a few hours on the
morth side of the river, a big ferry boat
was brought up, and, having collected
fifty or sixty of the Eleventh Virginia
infantry who were wounded, I took
charge of them and carried them on the
boat across the river that evening. Then
we marched next morning for Winchester, reaching there in two days. I
did not see my regiment in the campaign
after the fight. In a few months my leg

****** Authority of the person presenting it or () UERIES & ANSWERS

·····

Governor of Massachusetts. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Who is the Unvernor of Massachu-setts, and what is his aidross; READER, John L. Bales, Boston, Mass.

. Weaving Carpets.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir. Please inform me through your query column if you know of any place in or near Richmond where rag carpat is made, and what is the price per yard for making it?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Postage on Rural Drop Letters.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Do I have to pay one or two cents
on a letter dropped in my box on a
R. F. D. route to be delivered at the distributing.

lection.

To Play Dominoes.

Sir.—Will you please give me in you query column the correct way to play dominoes, and oblige, CONSTANT. No: it would require more space than

to give the subject. Better con sult a book of games.

"Dixie."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispaton:
Sir.—Can you tell me where I can get
"Dixle?" I have tried several music companies, but cannot find it.
It's the instrumental plece I want.
SUBSCRIBER.

It is kept for sale by music dealers

Insane Lawyer's Will.

Insane Lawyer's

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.-Please print the will written by
an insane lawyer. I think of Chicago. It
is considered the most beautiful will ever
written. Print in a daily paper.

A. S.

Let some reader of ours send us copy and we'll read it again and republish it, possibly.

Money Collected.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Please tell me through your valuable paper what the penalty is for a man to collect money for the purpose of erecting a fence around a grave-yard and spend the money for his persual interest.

Births and Deaths.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Is any record kept of the births and deaths of the citizens of Richmond? I am desirious of getting the dates of some deaths between 1840-50.

Respectfully,

There is a record kept now by the Board of Health, but there was no board in

North Carolina Pension Laws. Vera P. C., Appointing County, Editor of the Times-Disputch: Sir,-Will you kindly publish in your Weekly Times-Dispatch the pension laws of North Carolina, for the benefit of your patrons?

Yours truly. SUBSCRIBER. We beg to be excused. Better write to the Secretary of State of North Carolina and get him to furnish you a printed

How to Address a Letter to a Widow.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Is it proper to address a widow by her surname, or by the surname of her deceased husband?

Legally, a widow is known by her own surname. Socially, her preferences are consulted and she is addressed by her own or her husband's name as she indi-cates to her friends.

Good Form.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Miss A invites Miss B to the theatre. In getting on the car is it proper for B to got on first, or vice versa, and in reaching the theatre, which should go first?
Miss R. S.
March 19, 1904.

go first, the hostess at her elbow. In entering the theatre the should lead the way to the seat, it is reached sing constitution invite the guest to go first. It is reached she should stand back and

Sheriff and Clerk of Sci

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Can the sheriff of a county also hold the office of clerk of a district school board at the same time?
AGITATOR.
A sheriff cannot be clerk of a district

school board, because no one except a member of such board can be its clerk, and a sheriff is prohibited by law from being a member of such board-i. e., a district school trustee.

However, a sheriff may be clerk of a

county school board, as it is not neces-

healed and I rejoined my regiment at Hunover Junction in the fall.

The above is correct.
Given under my hand this 5th February, 1994.

INO. HOLMES SAUME. ary, 1991.

JNO. HOLMES SMITH,
Late Captain Company G. Home Guards,
of Lynchburg, Virginia.

In Memoriam.

On that memorable morn, now faded in the past. Brave warnjors gathered early at the bugle's blast; With banners fluttering in the dawn of the morn, Shook out their folds as they were on-ward borne.

On the hill tops commanding the historic old town.
Isosaly batteries o'er her did numerously abourd;
And the long lines of our army stood it close array.
Which told many a hero would fall that day.

The thoughts of the dear Southland moved their hearts to steel.
As shoulder to shoulder they stood on that deadly field.
And repelled the charges, with the old rebel yell.
And with stern faces to the fee they dying fell.

Through all the long hours of that dreary day dreary day. They hunded back the onstaughts 'gainst the brave boys in gray; Down into the dark night we heard the cannon sound. But at early morn no enemy in the city was found.

sary for the clerk of this board to be one

Boco Chico Pass.

Sir.—In looking over the statistical table in an encyclopaedia, I saw where the Union and Confederate troops had an engagement at Boco Chico, May 12, 1865. As I can't find any record in history, please give me some information about it.

There was an engagement between the Union and Confederates at Boco Chico.

Union and Confederates at Boco Chico Pass, Texas, on the 14th of October, 1864, an account of which will be found in Series 1. Volume 2, page \$33, _Records of Union and Confederate Armies. This probably what our correspondent refers

Injurious Boiler Water.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—What can be put in a saw mili
well and destroy the alkall and still not
be injurious to the boiler? I am constantly troubled with "wet steam." If
the water in the boiler gets too low it
bubbles up and runs over into the engine.

Any information-will be gladly received.

SCRIBER.

gest something which will be beneficial.

Brewery and Tannery Problem. Ordsburg, Va., March 25, 1904. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The boat is equal to tannery, divided

ourths of .96 tannery, or .72 tannery. tannery - .72 tannery - \$103

1.16 $\frac{100}{100}$ tannery - .8862 tannery - \$119.48 .1618 tannery equals \$119.48.

Ditching Problem. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Will you kindly work and explain
in your query column the following ex-

In your query collumn the following examples:

1. A man wants 100 yards of ditching cut; one portion is much rougher than the other; he employs two men to do the work, one at \$1.25 per yard, the other at 50 cents per yard. How much will each man cut to earn \$50 each?

2. When taxes average 1 1-2 per cent, and taxable bonds are assessed at their market value, which is the better investment. United 15ates 3 1-2's at par, or Messachusetts 3's at 120? What would be the difference in income from 15,000 worth (face value) of these bonds?

READER.

Scott's X Roads, Va.

Scott's X Roads, Va.

(1) x + 9 - 100 $\frac{1}{2}x - 50 x - 40$

but 863 + 40 - 1063, not 100. There are three independent conditions and only two unknown quantities, and no

(2) 1.20 × .05 - .06 .06 - .015 - .045 Answer, \$50.

House and Lot-Bank Discount.

House and Lot—Bank Discount. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I sold my house and lot for \$5,000, receiving twelve-thirteenths as much for the house as for the lot. On the lot I gained four per cent., and on the house I lost four per cent. What was the gain or loss per cent.?

2. What is the difference between the true discount and the bank discount of \$1,200 for two years, nine months and fifteen days, at eight per cent.?

 $(1) \ \frac{13}{13} + \frac{12}{13} = \5000

lot - \$2600 house - \$2400 \$ 400 \$ 2600 .04 \$104.00

96.00 8 8 gain, or \$5000 8. + 5000 - .0016 - .16 per cent. (2) .12 .045

.05581 \$268.800 \$1200 + 1.2238} -- \$078.2016

\$1200 - \$978.2016 - \$221.798 \$268.800 - \$221.798 = \$47.002. Answer-Bank discount greater \$47.002.

Grammatical Question.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.-Will you kindly tell me which is correct-Messrs, R. H. Stratton's Sons or Mr. R. H. Stratton's Sons, stating rea-son? W. E. G. son? W. E. G.
I contend that "Mr." is correct, as the possessive is used to denote that it is the father's sons and not father and sons, but that "Gentlemen" should be used instead of "Dear Sir." as you are addressing the sons, and not the father.

Very truly yours.

"Messrs. R. H. Stratton's Sons." is the correct form, and the sons are addressing the sons, and not the father.

correct form, because "Sons," not "R. II Stratton's," is the substantive element of the phrase, all the other words being ad jective elements, modifying "Sons."

Plank Problem.

Plank Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Please answer the following question: Mr. A moved on Mr. C's land, carrying with him some plank, and by chance Mr. A needed plank. He went to C to let him have some plank, and Mr. C told him that he hadn't any plank, and Mr. A decided to use his own. When Mr. C went to the house and found that Mr. A had moved the plank also, Mr. C became exasperated and nailed the barn door where Mr. A had his tobacco.

Please tell me whether Mr. C had a right to do that by law, or did Mr. A have a legal right to move the plank or not, and oblige?

The plank belonged to C and A had

The plank belonged to C and A had no right to it for any purpose, but in this case no particular harm can come to

anybody about It. . One s Tax Returns.

One s Tax Returns.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Has a man the right to give another's tax list? I was gone from home when the man came to take the list, and he asked another man to give in my list, which the latter did.

A SUBACRIBER.

No person has a right to make a tax return for another, except upon authority of the person for whom the return is made. The commissioner may accept a return so made if he has no reason to doubt the And now her yalley rich waving harvests of grain doth yield.

And the reaper gathers it in from the old battieffed.

And her placid river in peace rolls calmy along.

And her churches resound with music of sacred song.

VET, C. M. CHEWNING.

the figures given. The law, however, requires every citizen to go to the commissioner's office and make returns for taxation, if he is not found by that officer or one of his deputies.

"A Subscriber" will observe that the fact that some other person, unauthorized,

Lincoln's Visit to Richmond.

Lincoln's Visit to Richmond.

Editor of The Times-Dispately:

Sir.—I noticed in your issue of Marcis

You a letter skined Thomas R. Evansi
in which he quotes McClure's account of
Lincoln's visit to Richmond, April 4.

1895, and which represents Lincoln as
walking "through the streets without a
guired, in company with his son Tad and
Admrial Porter. I have a letter from
a Richmond lady, which represents Lincoln as "driving through the streets in
a closed carriage at breakneck speed,
fearful of assassination." My impression
is that April 5th, not 4th, is the date
history gives of his visit. Which date is
correct? And is the McClure account or
the lady's the accurate statement as
to the events marking the visit?

Many of your readers Awill appreciate
an answer.

Many of your readers /will appreciate an answer.

Yours respectfully.

ALICE W. BETTS.

Oak Lodge, Va., March 29, 1994.

We should like to have further information on the subject, and invite remin-

To Prevent Stoves Rusting.

To Prevent Stoves Rusting.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Please oblige a number of readers
by stating what preparation can be used
on heating stoves when set away during
the summer, to prevent particles of rust
forming on them even when put in a
dry and protected place.
Please also state if the very effectual
remedy for bed bugs, quicksliver and
white of an egg, does not corrode or
injure steel or woven wire springs. If
the posts of an iron bed are set upon
rubboer mats or glass plates, will it be
perfectly infaliated during an electric
storm? If not please state a better way
for the benefit of a person who becomes
extremely nervous during such storms,
and oblige.

1. To protect stoves from rust, keep

and oblige.

1. To protect stoves from rust, keep them well coated with the so-tabled stove polish.

2. The quicksliver preparation will not single steel or iron, unless it is galvanized iron, but it will injure copper and

posts are useless against lightning, which is altogether too energetic to be perceptibly checked by such insulators. A better plan is to set the bedstead away from the walls of the room, taking care that it is not directly under or very near a gas fixture. You may also comfort your-self by considering that the risk of death by lightning, in Richmond is extraor-dinarily small. The coroner, who has to

if the water were not there. In such case, if B. C and D. or any of

them, fished or hunted, or, for any pur-pose whatever, went on the land, they,

they would be guilty of a trespass and, upon conviction thereof, should be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dol-

land and a refllow above him, up the the stream feeding the pond, in such have the same rights in the portion of the pond covering their lands as they would have had in the stream before the makice or timber growing or lodged e: and that A's rights in such portion of B and C) would be confined to the use the water for his mill: of course, in-

CLARK'S Jewel Gas Ranges WE ARE AGENTS.

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